FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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PERMITTEE

Tarmac America, LLC
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Deerfield Beach, Florida 33441

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Marco Burgoa, Plant Manager, Pennsuco Cement

Project No. 0250020-035-AC
Pennsuco Cement Plant
Permit Expires: November 1, 2014
Permit Modifications
Tires, Raw Materials, Emission Limits
Miami-Dade County

PROJECT

This is the final air construction permit that: revises the nitrogen oxides emissions limits; increases whole tire fuel firing; expands the use of potable water treatment calcium carbonate residuals as a raw material; replaces the existing Finish Mill No. 4 dust collector (Baghouse No. F-432) with two existing but unused Mikropul dust collectors (Nos. F-603 and F-604); exempts a laboratory dust collector and railcar painting from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit; authorizes a conveyor to allow the injection of stored off-specification clinker pile materials into the clinker cooler system; and authorizes a portable transloading operation as part of existing EU-034. The existing cement plant is located in Medley at 11000 NW 121 Way, Miami-Dade County, Florida. This facility is categorized under Standard Industrial Classification Code No. 3241-Cement, Hydraulic. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 562.8 km East and 2861.7 km North.

This final permit is organized into the following sections: Section 1 (General Information); Section 2 (Administrative Requirements); and Section 3 (Emissions Unit Specific Conditions) and Section 4 (Appendices).

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. and is not subject to the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Upon issuance of this final permit, any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel (Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000) and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The notice must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida
For the Division of Air Resource Management

Jeffery F. Koerner
2014.05.27 14:50:26 -04'00'

(Electronic Signature)

Jeffery F. Koerner, Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Air Permit package (including the Final Determination and Final Permit) was sent by electronic mail, or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server, with received receipt requested before the close of business on the date indicated below to the following persons.

Marco Burgoa, Plant Manager, Pennsuco Cement, Tarmac America, LLC: mburgoa@titanamerica.com
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Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Lynn Scearce

2014.05.27
14:58:24 -04'00'

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The facility consists of a dry process Portland cement plant (aka Pennsuco Cement Plant), an aggregate plant, two batch "ready-mix" concrete plants, and a cement block plant located at 11000 NW 121 Way, Medley, Miami-Dade County. Pennsuco Cement is an existing Portland cement manufacturing plant, which is categorized under Standard Industrial Classification Code No. 3241. The capacity of the pyroprocessing system, consisting of an in-line raw mill/preheater/calciner kiln, coal mill and clinker cooler, is 2,190,000 tons per year of clinker.

This project will affect or establish the following emissions units (EUs).

Facility ID No. 0250020	
EU No.	**Brief Description**
013	Finish Mill System: Finish Mill No. 4
027	Clinker Handling and Storage System
028	Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System (Kiln 5)
034	Transloading of Cementitious Material
040	Open Clinker Storage Piles and Conveyor (New Regulated EU)

Raw Materials and Fuels

Raw materials used in the cement process include limestone, potable water treatment plant calcium carbonate residuals, sand, clay, iron ore, bauxite, fly ash, mill scale and gypsum. Fuels used in the process include coal, petroleum coke, natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil, on-specification used oil and whole tires. Alternative Solid Fuels (ASF) are authorized subject to the specific conditions in permit No. 0250020-031-AC.

Controls

Primary emission control is based on: judicious selection of fuels and raw materials; process equipment design and operation. Nitrogen oxides (NO_X) formation is minimized by the design and operation of the main kiln burner and indirect firing. Further control is accomplished by the manner by which fuel and air are introduced in the calciner. Further carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) is accomplished by the long residence and burnout time of the exhaust gas in the calciner. Potential dioxin and furan emissions are controlled by high-temperature combustion followed by rapid combustion gas cooling. Further SO_2 control is accomplished by reaction and incorporation into the clinker, reaction with hot lime in the calciner and scrubbing by moist limestone in the raw mill.

Particulate matter (PM) from the preheater/precalciner kiln exhaust as well as exhausts from the clinker cooler, raw mill and coal mill are controlled by the process equipment including cyclones and the main PM control device, which is a baghouse.

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) in the main kiln/raw mill/cooler stack measure and record emissions of NO_X, total hydrocarbons (THC) and carbon monoxide (CO). Measurement of THC emissions also serves as a conservative surrogate for volatile organic compounds (VOC). Recently, permit No. 0250020-036-AC removed the requirement to continuously monitor SO_2 emission. A continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) measures and records the opacity of the main kiln/raw mill/cooler exhaust stack.

Continuous Parametric Monitoring

The baghouse inlet temperature is continuously monitored and recorded to ensure that it is maintained below that of the most recent compliance stack test to provide assurance of effective control of dioxin and furan.

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- The facility is a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.
- The facility operates units subject to the 40 CFR 60 – New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).
- The facility operates units subject to 40 CFR 63 – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is to revise the NO_X emissions limits, increase whole tire fuel firing, and expand the use of potable water treatment calcium carbonate residuals as a raw material. It also makes minor revisions in several previous permits and establishes new conditions related to recovery of off-specification clinker. The following modifications are made to several underlying construction permit conditions:

1. Replace current NOx limits (lb/ton clinker and lb/hour) with a 12-month rolling NOx emissions cap.
2. Authorize an increase in maximum whole tire firing from 1.65 to 3 tons/hour with current equipment as originally requested in 2011.
3. Authorize the use of $CaCO_3$ residuals as a raw material supplement from any potable water treatment plant.
4. Replace the Finish Mill No. 4 dust collector (Baghouse No. F-432) with two existing but unused Mikropul dust collectors (Nos. F-603 and F-604).
5. Authorize construction of a conveyor to allow the injection of stored clinker pile materials into the clinker cooler system.
6. Exempt a laboratory dust collector and railcar painting from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit.
7. Authorize a portable transloading system similar to the existing system in EU-034.

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The permitting authority for this project is the Office of Permitting and Compliance, Division of Air Resource Management, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The mailing address is 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5505), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER), Division of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), Air Quality Management at 701 NW 1st Court, Suite 400, Miami, Florida 33136.
2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests and notifications shall be submitted to the Miami-Dade County RER/DERM, Air Quality Management at 701 NW 1st Court, Suite 400, Miami, Florida 33136.
3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as a part of this permit: Appendix A (General Conditions); Appendix B (Common Conditions); and Appendix C (Common Testing Requirements).
4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.
5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]
6. Modifications: No emissions unit or facility subject to this permit shall be constructed or modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification. [Rules 62-210.300(1) & 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]
7. Exempt Equipment and Activities: The following existing equipment and activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit: an on-site laboratory dust collector and railcar painting. [Application No. 0250020-035-AC and Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.]
8. Expiration: The permittee, for good cause, may request that this construction permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Department's Office of Compliance and Enforcement prior to 60 days before the expiration of the permit. [Rules 62-210.300(1), 62-4.070(4) 62-4.080, and 62-4.210, F.A.C]
9. Source Obligation:
   a. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.
   b. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.
   c. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4)

through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]

10. Application for Title V Air Operation Permit Revision: This permit authorizes specific modifications on the affected emissions units as well as initial operation to determine compliance with conditions of this permit. A Title V air operation permit is required for regular operation of the permitted emissions unit. The permittee shall apply for a Title V air operation permit revision at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after completing the required work and commencing operation. To apply for a Title V air operation permit revision, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, compliance test results, and such additional information as the Department may by law require. [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220 and 62-213.420, F.A.C.]

11. Actual Emissions Reporting: Pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

    a. The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 calendar years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix B of this permit (Appendix C of permit No. 025020-031-AC).

    b. The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

        1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;
        2) The annual emissions calculations pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix B of this permit (Appendix C of permit No. 025020-031-AC);
        3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and
        4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

    c. The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

    d. This permit increases the maximum whole tire feed rate from 1.65 to 3.00 tons per hour. These reporting requirements are triggered once the tire feed rate exceeds 1.65 tons per hour with or without the installation of an automated feed system. The following pollutant emissions from the kiln shall be reported: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). As established in Condition 20 of Permit 0250020-031, the CO, NO_X and VOC emissions data collected during the authorized shakedown of equipment or fuel assessment periods may be excluded from the comparison of actual to baseline emissions. Excluded data shall be replaced with data estimated from: the actual clinker production rate; and an emissions factor based on the average emission rates from the rest of the year (i.e., all periods except the shakedown and/or assessment periods). The permittee shall report all of the original information as actual emissions, but may deduct emissions data collected during the equipment shakedown and assessment periods while developing good operating practices. The first report is due for the first full calendar year of operation once the maximum whole tire feed rate exceeds 1.65 tons per hour. [Application 0250020-035-AC, Permits 0250020-031-AC and 0250020-036-AC; and, Rules 62-212.300(1)(e), 62-212.400(12)(Source Obligation), and 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

EU No.	Brief Description
013	Finish Mill System: Finish Mill No. 4
028	Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System (Kiln 5)

The following revisions and replacements are made to specific conditions established in previously issued air construction permits, as identified below. Changes are shown in ~~strikeout~~ and double-underlined format for deletions and additions, respectively.

COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING PERMIT CONDITIONS

A.1. Existing Permits. The conditions in Subsection 3.A. of this permit supplement all existing valid air construction permits. The following revisions are made to the conditions identified in each condition below, as well as, any subsequent modifications of those permits and as applicable requirements in facility Title V Operation Permit 0250020-034-AV. Unless otherwise specified below, the permittee shall continue to comply with all applicable conditions from valid air construction and facility Title V air operation permits. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.2. NOx Emissions Limits. For the Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 9 of permit No. 0250020-017-AC (as previously revised by Condition 2 of permit No. 0250020-036-AC) is revised to delete the 24-hour emissions limit for NO_X and revise the 12-month NOx limit as follows:

9. Main Stack - Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill Emission Limits: Emissions exiting the main stack from the Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill system shall not exceed the limits shown in the following table:

PARAMETER	EMISSION LIMIT	AVERAGING TIME	COMPLIANCE METHOD	LIMIT BASIS
NO_X (as NO_2)	~~2.17 lb/ton of clinker~~ 2,376 tons	12-months[3]	CEMS	PTE, Avoid PSD
	~~720 lb/hour~~	~~24 hours[1]~~		

Only the NO_X portion of the revised table is shown. The following changes are made to the notes in the table.

1. Compliance with the short-term emission limit for ~~NO_X,~~ CO~~,~~ and VOC shall be based on a 24-hour block average computed in accordance with Specific Condition 14 of Air Construction Permit 0250020-017-AC. Compliance with lb/hr SO_2 emissions limitations in this condition will insure compliance with Miami-Dade County Code, Section 24-17(2)(a) limiting emissions to 1.2 lb SO_2/MMBtu heat input when solid fuel is fired, or 0.8 lb SO_2/MMBtu heat input when liquid fuel is fired, based on a 24 hour average.

No changes to note 2.

3. Compliance with the long-term emission limit for NO_X shall be based on the 12-month rolling total ~~average~~ computed in accordance with Specific Condition 14.

No changes to notes 4 – 8.

[Applicant BACT information for CO and request to escape PSD for other criteria pollutants; Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.1343 and 63.1345; Application received April 18, 2005 and revised September 30, 2005; and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.3. Clarification of Testing Requirements. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 12 of permit No. 0250020-017-AC (as previously revised by Condition 3 of permit No. 0250020-036-AC) is revised as follows:

12. Testing Procedures and Methods: In addition to the CEMS or COMS compliance requirements listed in Condition ~~10~~14, the main stack and dust collector, Baghouse I.D. 331.BF200, serving the

preheater/kiln/cooler/raw mill/coal mill shall be tested according to the EPA Methods and at the frequencies listed below:

POLLUTANT	TEST METHOD	FREQUENCY
PM/PM_{10}	5	Annual
Opacity	9	Annual
SO_2	6 or 6C	Prior to renewal of Title V Permit
NO_X (as NO_2)	7 or 7E	~~Annual~~ CEMS [1]
CO	10	~~Annual~~ CEMS [1]
VOC	~~25 or~~ 25A	~~Annual~~ CEMS [1]
Dioxins/Furans	23	30 months

1. Compliance with the emissions standards for CO, NOx, and VOC is demonstrated with data collected from each certified CEMS. The EPA reference methods shown above are used in performance specifications tests and for other QA/QC requirements for these systems. ~~The tests conducted annually for the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) for the CEM system may be used to satisfy this requirement provided the owner or operator satisfies the prior notification requirements and emission testing requirements of this permit for performance and compliance tests. The result from the actual referenced method (RM) test during the RATA needs to show compliance with the allowable permit emission limit.~~

   [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-297.310(7) & 62-212.400, F.A.C.; Permit 0250020-016-AC; and, Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.4. Continuous Monitoring Requirements. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 14 of permit No. 0250020-017-AC (as previously revised by the removal of obsolete requirements in Condition B.10. of permit No. 0250020-018-AV related to the CO monitor in the downcomer and Condition 4 of permit No. 0250020-036-AC) is revised to clarify the compliance demonstrations for CO, NOx and VOC and to delete a reference to SO_2 in paragraph a. that was inadvertently missed in permit 0250020-036-AC.

14. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems: The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) in the in-line kiln/raw mill stack to measure and record the emissions of NO_X, CO, and VOC from the in-line kiln/raw mill, in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit. The CEMS systems shall express the results in units of pounds per ton of clinker produced and pounds per hour. Emissions of VOC shall be reported in units of the standards (lb/hour, lb/ton clinker) and ppmvd as propane corrected to 7% oxygen.

    a. *CO and VOC Compliance Demonstrations*: Compliance with the *short-term* emission limits for ~~NO_X~~, CO~~,~~ and VOC shall be based on a 24-hour block average. The 24-hour block shall begin at midnight of each operating day and shall be calculated from 24 consecutive hourly average values. If there are less than 24 hours during the block, the 24-hr block average shall be the average of all valid hourly average values available during the 24-hour block. Compliance with the *long-term* emission limits for CO and VOC shall be based on a 30 operating-day block average that shall be computed as the arithmetic average of all valid hourly averages occurring within each 30 operating-day block. For purposes of the ~~SO_2,~~ CO~~,~~ and VOC long-term emission limits, an operating day is any day that the kiln produces clinker or fires fuel. The first 30 operating-day block shall begin the first operating day on or after January 1, 2006.

b. *NOx Compliance Demonstration ~~with the Long-term NO_x Emissions Limit~~:* Compliance with the long-term NO_X emission limit shall be based on a 12-month rolling total ~~average~~ that shall be recomputed each month as the sum of all NO_X emitted in tons ~~arithmetic average of~~ during that month and the preceding 11 months. ~~Each monthly average shall be computed by averaging all valid hourly averages occurring within each calendar month.~~ The first 12-month period using the revised method shall be March 2013 through February 2014 ~~commence on January 1, 2006~~. The actual 12-month NOx total shall be available by the 15th calendar day of each month. For informational purposes, the permittee shall also record "lb NOx/ton of clinker produced" based on this NOx total and the total clinker production for the same 12-month period.

c. *Valid Hourly Averages*: Each hourly average shall be computed as the arithmetic average of the data points generated by the CEM system. Data points must be generated at least once per minute. For an hourly average to be considered valid, at least two data points separated by a period of 15 minutes or more must be used to compute the hourly average.

- Hours during which there is no preheater feed and no fuel fired to the kiln systems are not valid.
- Hours during which the plant is firing fuel but producing no clinker are valid, but, with the exception of reported NOx emissions, these hours are excluded from the production-normalized emission rate computation (pounds per ton of dry preheater feed or pounds per ton of clinker). These hours are included in any pollutant mass emission rate computation (pounds per hour and tons per year).

d. - e. No changes to paragraphs d. - e.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Permit No. 0250020-017-AC, and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.5. Finish Mill No. 4 Emissions Point Descriptions. For Finish Mill No. 4 (EU-013), the permittee is authorized to replace baghouse F-432 with baghouses F-603 and F-604. The emissions point description table in permit No. 0250020-017-AC is revised to reflect this authorized change.

Emissions Point	**Descriptions of Emissions Points**
Baghouse I.D. F-430	Dust collector – Finish Mill No. 4 – Ball Mill/Mill Sweep
~~Baghouse I.D. F-432~~	~~Dust collector – Finish Mill No. 4 – Belt conveyor/Separator~~
Baghouse I.D. F-603	Dust collector – Finish Mill No. 4 – Belt conveyor/Separator
Baghouse I.D. F-604	Dust collector – Finish Mill No. 4 – Belt conveyor/Separator
Baghouse I.D. F-728	Dust collector – Finish Mill No. 4 – O-Sepa Cement Separator

Only the portion of the table related to Finish Mill No. 4 is shown.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.6. Finish Mill Process Rates. For Finish Mill No. 4 (EU-013), Condition 23 of permit No. 0250020-017-AC is revised to reflect the change in emissions point I.D. numbers.

23. Finish Mill Process Rates: The maximum total hourly process rate of cement is 359 TPH on a 24-hour block average. The individual process rates are 25 TPH (F-113 / F-130); 84 TPH (533.BF340 / F-313 / F-332) and 140 TPH (F-430 / F-~~432~~603/F-604 / F-728). The owner or operator shall record all hourly process rates, and maintain records for a minimum of 5 years. [Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.7. Visible Emissions. For Finish Mill No. 4 (EU-013), the explanatory note following Condition 24 of permit No. 0250020-017-AC is revised to reflect the change in emissions point I.D. numbers.

{Note: The applicant advised that the baghouses are designed to control particulate emissions to 0.0095 grains/dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) and 0.01 gr/acf (F-113; F-130; F-313; F-330; F-430~~; F-432~~ 603 and 604). The 5% opacity limitation is consistent with this design and provides reasonable assurance that annual emissions of PM/PM_{10} for all emission points in this emission unit system will be less than 133.83 TPY. This annual emission estimate is part of the facility-wide netting calculation to escape PSD applicability for PM/PM_{10}. Exceedance of the 5% opacity limit shall be deemed an exceedance of this permit condition and not necessarily an exceedance of the opacity limitations given in 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL}

A.8. Removal of Calcium Carbonate Limit. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 5 of permit No. 0250020-025-AC is revised to remove the limitation on the percentage of calcium carbonate that may be used in the raw material feed.

5. Calcium Carbonate as Raw Material Supplement: The amount of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) residuals used as a raw material supplement is not limited ~~shall not exceed 10 percent of the total raw material feed~~. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and Permit 0250020-025-AC]

A.9. Removal of Limitation on Calcium Carbonate Source. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 5.a. of permit No. 0250020-025-AC is revised to allow the use of calcium carbonate residuals from any municipal potable water treatment plant.

5.a. Calcium Carbonate Source: The permittee is hereby authorized to use $CaCO_3$ residuals ~~from the lagoons of the Miami-Dade County Water Treatment Plants~~ from any municipal potable water treatment plant as a raw material supplement in the clinker production process. ~~Use of $CaCO_3$ residuals from any other source shall require prior written approval from the RER.~~ The material shall be subject to analytical testing requirements for chloride and mercury content ~~as determined by the RER~~. Results of such testing shall be maintained on file. [Permit No. 0250020-025-AC and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.10. Calcium Carbonate Residuals Usage Records. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 18 of permit No. 0250020-025-AC is revised to reflect the removal of the limitation on the percentage of calcium carbonate residuals that may be used in the raw material feed.

18. Calcium Carbonate Residuals Usage Records: The permittee shall establish a log to document the amount of calcium carbonate residuals used on a monthly basis. ~~following~~:

- ~~The amount and percentage of calcium carbonate residuals used as a raw material supplement~~
- ~~The total calcium carbonate input on a monthly basis~~
- ~~The total feed amount on a monthly basis~~
- ~~The total calcium carbonate input on a consecutive 12-month basis~~
- ~~The total feed amount on a consecutive 12-month basis~~

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

A.11. Increase in Whole Tire Feed Rate. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Condition 6 of Permit No. 0250020-029-AC is revised as follows:

6. Maximum Whole Tire Feed Rate: The whole tire feed rate into or near the riser, either manually or mechanically, shall not exceed ~~1.65~~ 3 tons per hour based on a 24-hour block average. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

{Permitting Note: This permit adopts the same annual emissions reporting requirements as included presently in permit No. 0250020-031-AC, Section 2, Specific Condition 9. This will maintain the same baseline emissions assumptions as the ASF project and just include a different ASF (whole tires in the riser) as one of the actions to which the condition applies. The reports required for the ASF project can include the effects of the whole tire use as well. See Section 2, Condition 10 of this permit for reporting requirements.}

A.12. Deletion of Trial Burn Conditions. For Pyroprocessing/Raw Mill System Kiln 5 (EU-028), Subsection 3.B. of Permit No. 0250020-029-AC is deleted in its entirety because a trial to increase whole tire firing is not required. *{Permitting Note: Nevertheless, Permit No. 0250020-029-AC* does *authorize the firing of whole tires as well as the installation of an automated system to inject whole tires. Authority to construct under Permit No. 0250020-029-AC is valid through May 24, 2015.}*

{Permitting Note: The conditions in this section are all new, added as part of this permit.}

The conditions in this section of the permit address the following new emissions unit.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
040	Open Clinker Storage Piles and Conveyor System

This emissions unit consists of an open clinker storage pile that Tarmac began using in 2007, a smaller "working" open clinker storage pile (which could consist of multiple working piles), and a conveying system used to transfer the outside clinker from the smaller working pile(s) into the clinker cooler system. The conveying system includes two totally enclosed transfer points. Open storage piles and the conveying system's transfer points are regulated pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. Because open clinker storage piles were established prior to February 12, 2013, the compliance date for existing sources with the requirements for open clinker storage piles in §63.1343(c) is February 12, 2014. Because the clinker conveying system was installed in January of 2012, the compliance date for the totally enclosed transfer points subject to 40 CFR 63.1345 is September 9, 2015. The working open clinker storage pile(s) and clinker conveying system support EU 027 (Clinker Handling and Storage System).

Authorization

B.1. Conveyor System. The permittee is authorized to operate a conveying system to facilitate injection of stored pile materials into the clinker cooler system. The conveying system includes one transfer point at the location of injection from the conveyor into the clinker cooler, and another transfer point from the loading hopper to the conveyor. These transfer points are totally enclosed (enclosed on all sides, top and bottom).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, and Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

Operational Requirements

B.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate 8,760 hours per year.
[Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

Emissions Limitations and Performance Standards

B.3. Visible Emissions. Emissions from the conveying system transfer points shall not exceed 10% opacity. Since the transfer points are totally enclosed and there are no open emissions points, initial and subsequent visible emissions tests are waived as long as the transfer points remain totally enclosed. *{Permitting Note: As described above, the transfer point meets the definition of "totally enclosed" in 40 CFR 63.1341: enclosed on all sides, top and bottom. The monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 63.1350(f)(1)(v) state, "Any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point is not required to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph. The enclosures for these transfer points must be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan."}* [40 CFR 63.7, 63.1341, 63.1345, 63.1348, 63.1349 and 63.1350(f); and Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

B.4. Operation and Maintenance Plan for Open Clinker Storage Piles. The permittee must prepare, and operate in accordance with, the fugitive dust emissions control measures for the open clinker storage piles, described in their operation and maintenance plan (see Condition B.5.), that is appropriate for the site conditions as specified in paragraphs a. through c. of this condition. The operation and maintenance plan must also describe the measures that will be used to minimize fugitive dust emissions from piles of clinker, such as accidental spillage, that are not part of open clinker storage piles.

a. The operation and maintenance plan must identify and describe the location of each current or future open clinker storage pile and the fugitive dust emissions control measures the owner or operator will use to minimize fugitive dust emissions from each open clinker storage pile.

b. For open clinker storage piles, the operations and maintenance plan must specify that one or more of the following control measures will be used to minimize to the greatest extent practicable fugitive dust from open clinker storage piles: Locating the source inside a partial enclosure, installing and operating a water spray or fogging system, applying appropriate chemical dust suppression agents, use of a wind barrier, compaction, use of tarpaulin or other equally effective cover or use of a vegetative cover. You must select, for inclusion in the operations and maintenance plan, the fugitive dust control measure or measures listed in this paragraph that are most appropriate for site conditions. The plan must also explain how the measure or measures selected are applicable and appropriate for site conditions. In addition, the plan must be revised as needed to reflect any changing conditions at the source.

c. Temporary piles of clinker that result from accidental spillage or clinker storage cleaning operations must be cleaned up within 3 days.

Beginning on February 12, 2014, the permittee shall operate in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan as approved in the Title V air operation permit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-296.320(4)(c)1, 2, 3, & 4, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.1343(c) & 63.1351(e); and, Application No. 0250020-035-AC]

B.5. Operation and Maintenance Plan Requirements.

a. The permittee must prepare a written operations and maintenance plan. The plan must be submitted to the Compliance Authority for review and approval as part of the application for the Title V air operation permit revision and must include the following information: procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emissions limits and operating limits, including fugitive dust control measures for open clinker piles, of 40 CFR 63.1343 through 63.1348. Link to Subpart LLL. The operations and maintenance plan must address periods of startup and shutdown.

b. Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with this condition is a violation of the standard.

[40 CFR 63.1347]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.6. Notifications, Records and Reports: In addition to the requirements listed above, the owner or operator shall also comply with the notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subparts A and LLL found at the following links: Link to Subpart A. Link to Subpart LLL. [40 CFR 63.1353, 63.1354 & 63.1355]

{Note: The conditions for the portable equipment in this section are all new, added as part of this permit.}

The conditions in this section of the permit address the following revised emissions unit for new equipment.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
034	Transloading of Material The loading of material from one transport vehicle to another rather than storing the material at the facility. Transfer of material will be done pneumatically. There are two transloaders, each with one baghouse (a Model DC 1400 dust collector manufactured by DCL Incorporated or equivalent designed to achieve a dust outlet loading of 0.01 grains/actual cubic foot (acf)).

This permit authorizes a second portable transloading system with a design rate of 500 tons of materials per hour that includes a baghouse dust collector to control particulate matter emissions from the transloading of various materials (e.g., cementitious materials, fly ash, etc.). The transloading system is totally enclosed and vents through the dust collector outlet. This system includes a conveying system transfer point that is regulated pursuant to the applicable NESHAP Subpart LLL provisions in 40 CFR 63 for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1351(c), the transloading system is considered an existing source since it was in operation prior to the new Subpart LLL requirements being added on February 12, 2013.

Installation

C.1. Portable Transloading System: The permittee is authorized to operate a portable transloading system with a baghouse dust collector to control particulate matter emissions. This emissions unit shall comply with all applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, and 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions. See 40 CFR 63.1340. [Design and Applicant Request]

Operational Requirements

C.2. Hours of Operation: This emissions unit is allowed to operate 8,760 hours per year. [Applicant Request]

Emissions Limitations, Test Methods and Performance Standards

C.3. Visible Emissions Limit: Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1345, visible emissions from this conveying system transfer point shall not exceed 10% opacity. Because the transfer point is totally enclosed with exhaust to a baghouse, visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity from the baghouse vent. Compliance shall be determined in the manner specified in 40 CFR 63.1350(f).

{Note: The application indicates that the baghouse dust collector is designed to control particulate emissions to 0.01 grains/acf. The 5% opacity limit is consistent with this design and other similar equipment at this site.}

Test and Monitoring Requirements, Methods and Procedures

C.4. Initial Performance Test Requirements. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the opacity standards and operating limits by using the test methods and procedures in §§63.1349(b)(2) and 63.7. The compliance date for this existing source is September 9, 2015. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.1349, 63.1351(c) and 63.7]

C.5. Opacity tests. The permittee must conduct opacity tests in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR Part 60. The duration of the Method 9 performance test must be 3 hours (30, 6-minute averages), except that the duration of the Method 9 performance test may be reduced to 1 hour if the following conditions in paragraphs (a) and (b) apply.

(a) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and

(b) There are no more than three readings of 10 percent for the first 1-hour period.

For batch processes that are not run for 3-hour periods or longer, compile observations totaling 3 hours when the unit is operating. Use the maximum 6-minute average opacity exhibited during the performance test period to determine whether the affected source is in compliance with the standard.

[40 CFR 63.1348(a)(2) and 63.1349]

C.6. Opacity Monitoring Requirements.

(a) The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of this section.

(b) Failure to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements of this section is a violation.

(c) The permittee must conduct a monthly 10-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of appendix A-7 to part 60 of this chapter. The performance test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

1. If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of performance testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, you must resume performance testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests. Note, if transloading is not conducted each month, then this condition may be satisfied if:

   a. There are at least six tests conducted within the 6-month period and all tests within the 6-month period indicate no visible emissions were observed; or

   b. The first six tests are conducted over a period of 7 to 12-months and all six tests indicate no visible emissions were observed.

2. If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the permittee may decrease the frequency of performance testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual performance test, the permittee must resume performance testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

3. If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 performance test, of appendix A-7 to part 60 of this chapter, the permittee must conduct 30 minutes of opacity observations, recorded at 15-second intervals, in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A-4 to part 60 of this chapter. The Method 9 performance test, of appendix A-4 to part 60 of this chapter, must begin within 1 hour of any observation of visible emissions.

4. The permittee must also develop an opacity monitoring plan in accordance with paragraphs (p)(1) through (4) and paragraph (o)(5), if applicable, of this section. However, 40 CFR 63.1350(p) requires the development and submittal (*upon request*) of monitoring plans. Since this transfer point is totally enclosed and vented through a baghouse, the periodic monitoring (EPA Method 22 observations) required above are deemed to be a sufficient monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.1350(a) and (f)]

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

C.7. Notifications and Reporting: In addition to the requirements listed above, the permittee shall also comply with the notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subparts A and LLL found at the following links: Link to Subpart A. Link to Subpart LLL. [40 CFR 63.1353, 63.1354 & 63.1355]

Additional Requirements

C.8. Common and General Conditions: This emissions unit is subject to all applicable requirements of the attached Appendices, made part of the permit.

Appendix A. General Conditions

Appendix B. Common Conditions

Appendix C. Common Testing Requirements

SECTION 4. APPENDIX A

General Conditions

The permittee shall comply with the following general conditions from Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
3. As provided in subsections 403.987(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
6. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
7. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
   a. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
   b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
   c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.
8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:
   a. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
   b. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

General Conditions

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

13. This permit also constitutes:
    a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology (N/A);
    b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (N/A);
    c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (applicable); and,

14. The permittee shall comply with the following:
    a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
    b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
    c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

       The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

       (1) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
       (2) The dates analyses were performed;
       (3) The person responsible for performing the analyses;
       (4) The analytical techniques or methods used;
       (5) The results of such analyses.

15. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

Common Conditions

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the following conditions apply to any new emissions units and activities identified in this permit.

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

2. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

3. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

4. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

6. VOC or OS Emissions: No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

7. Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

8. General Visible Emissions: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

9. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

10. Records Retention: All measurements, records, and other data required by this permit shall be documented in a permanent, legible format and retained for at least 5 years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2, F.A.C.]

11. Emissions Computation and Reporting:
    a. *Applicability*. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission

limitations of any air permit. [Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C.]

b. *Computation of Emissions*. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(1) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

(a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

(b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

(a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

i. The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

ii. The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

(b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

i. A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

ii. The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

(c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(3) Mass Balance Calculations.

(a) An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

i. Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

ii. Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

(b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another

content within the range is more accurate.

(c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(4) Emission Factors.

(a) An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

i. If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

ii. Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

iii. The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

(b) If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

[Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]

c. *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility*

(1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

a. All Title V sources.

b. All synthetic non-Title V sources.

c. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

d. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(3) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April 1 of the following year. If the report is submitted using the Department's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit a copy to any DEP or local air program office.

(4) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(5) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least 30 days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

Common Testing Requirements

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the following testing requirements apply to all new emissions units that require testing.

COMPLIANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Required Number of Test Runs: For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured; provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five-day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

2. Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

3. Calculation of Emission Rate: For each emissions performance test, the indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

4. Applicable Test Procedures:
   a. Required Sampling Time.
      (1) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
      (2) Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
         (a) For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
         (b) The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
         (c) The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
   b. Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule or test method, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
   c. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance

with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, F.A.C.

d. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

e. Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calibration liquid in glass	5° F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5° F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/- 0.001" mean of at least three readings; Max. deviation between readings, 0.004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, when 5% change observed, annually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	2. One Point: Semiannually		
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

5. Determination of Process Variables:

a. *Required Equipment*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

b. *Accuracy of Equipment*. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

6. Sampling Facilities: The permittee shall install permanent stack sampling ports and provide sampling facilities that meet the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must also comply with

all applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

a. Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

b. Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

c. Sampling Ports.

(1) All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

(2) The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

(3) The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

(4) For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

(5) On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

d. Work Platforms.

(1) Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.

(2) On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

(3) On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.

(4) All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toe board, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

e. Access to Work Platform.

(1) Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

(2) Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toe boards.

f. Electrical Power.

(1) A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

(2) If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

g. Sampling Equipment Support.

(1) A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

(a) The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch × 3 inch × one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(b) A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(c) The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

(2) A complete monorail or dual rail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

(3) When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

7. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

a. General Compliance Testing.

1. The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

(a) Did not operate; or

(b) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours,

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

(a) Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

(b) Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

(c) c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

6. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.

7. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to paragraph 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.
8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
10. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from air permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.; units determined to be insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or units permitted under the General Permit provisions in paragraph 62-210.300(4)(a) or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.
    (a) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
    (b) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

REPORTS

8. Test Reports:
    a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
    b. The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
    c. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information.
        (1) The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
        (2) The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
        (3) The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
        (4) The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
        (5) The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
        (6) The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
        (7) A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

(8) The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

(9) The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.

(10) The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

(11) For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.

(12) The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.

(13) Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.

(14) Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

(15) Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.

(16) Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.

(17) The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.

(18) All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.

(19) The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.

(20) The applicable emission standard and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.

(21) A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

MISCELLANEOUS

9. Stack and Duct: The terms stack and duct are used interchangeably in this rule. [Rule 62-297.310(9), F.A.C.]